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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Presbyterian Church of AMERICA.

The Old And New Schools United.

Proceedings of the Meetings Held in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11 and 12.

INTRODUCTORY.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, November 10.

WHAT IS CONGREGATIONALISM?

Only one other feature of the Presbyterian character needs to be mentioned, in the way of introduction to the details of the proceedings which are to follow. This is the fundamental principle, says a late authority, "that the government of the church rests upon the Presbytery, that is on the parity of the ministry, and the equality, conjunction, classical and provincial combination of such elders, i. e., common presbyters and synods, in administering a regular gradation of church courts, from the lowest to the highest, giving to the latter the right of review and control over the former. And, lastly, it declares the determinations and judgments of these several courts relating to matters of faith, worship and government and discipline to be binding upon all under their authority, when not inconsistent with the Word of God, or the previous constitutional stipulations."

Strong, indeed, is the contrast between this system and that of the Congregational or Independent churches, as they are called, of the higher

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

STARTING RIGHT.

If the Republican members of the Legislature, when they assemble at Harrisburg, and take up the question of organization, commence aright, they will have clear sailing during the session; but if they commit errors at the start, and place in positions of responsibility and power, men known as political and legislative corruptionists, they will find the session one of embarrassment, and themselves powerless to carry forward those plans of retrenchment and reform demanded by the people. It all depends upon a fair start. Elect as Speaker of the House a gentleman of loose ideas as to the disbursement of the public money, or one who does not recognize the prevailing sentiment demanding the abolition of all sinecures—and no power will be able to stem the tide of profligacy in legislation and expenditure that will set in. The Committees will be formed in the interest of the "ring"—the "pinchers" and "monies" will have free play—and when the members separate, they will return to their homes disgraced not only by their own blunders and crimes, but bearing, in addition, the accumulated odium of past sessions. The people look for reform and retrenchment at Harrisburg this winter, and this is especially the case with the masses of the Republican party. The vote last October was not a vote of confidence in our State politicians and legislators. It was a vote of approval of the national administration, and of those principles of economy that have become the fixed policy of the Federal Government. Therefore, if the people shall be again disappointed by the acts of our State Legislature—if the disgraceful swindles of the past two or three years shall be re-enacted—at the next election the voters will separate the Republican party of the State from that of the nation, and will not permit the honesty of the one to screen an infamy of the corruption of the other.

We take it that these facts are appreciated by the Republican Senators and Representatives. If not we have small hopes of any change at Harrisburg. They seem to us to be so clear as to admit of no dispute. We hardly carried our State ticket last fall, owing to the indifference of Republican voters. Next year those who were indifferent last fall will act with more decision and in open hostility. The truth is, if we had organized in October on the vote in Republican strong holds, the result in the State would have been reversed. Nothing could have been more mortifying than the disapproval of the course of our home politicians and legislators, by the party in almost every Republican county of the State. Throw Luzerne and Philadelphia, and one or two other counties, and those victory have been? As it was, as we have repeatedly asserted, the desire of the party to strengthen the hands of General Grant alone saved us from a crushing defeat.

It is time, therefore, the Republican party of Pennsylvania was making a record for itself. That record must show a determination to correct past abuses, and in the future to pursue a State policy characterized by the strictest economy. We must work in harmony with the national administration. The thieves and jobbers must be thrown overboard, and the "rings" crushed out of existence. A good point to make a beginning will be in the election of Speaker of the House. The fact of a member's connection with past abuses must be considered as sufficient reason for setting him aside, no matter how brilliant his talents, or enlarged his legislative experience. The election of Speaker will be the starting point of the session, and will indicate the adoption of a new policy, or the continuance of the reign of the corruptionists, so odious to the people of the State. There is no escape from this issue. The people appreciate it fully, and if they do not they certainly will before the meeting of the Legislature.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we have no eccentric for the position. We simply insist that the representative of the Republican party of the State, for the time being, shall be an honest man—one with a clear record, having no connection with "rings," or the plunder schemes of past sessions. There is plenty of material from which to select such a man, and it is the duty of the representative elect to search him out. It will not be a work of great difficulty to determine who should and who should not be chosen Speaker, and this is half the question. Some members who went astray last winter, and have been re-elected, now come to the front as leaders. Even taking into consideration the difference in the price of clothing and rents, the great item in the list of an American mechanic's expenses,) the sum total of the difference in his favor is so apparent as to be perceived at a glance by the mechanics of the old world. It is not therefore a mere matter of personal liberty, or a desire to afford their children better opportunities that induces English mechanics to emigrate to our shores, as is frequently argued—although these enter into the account generally—it is a matter of personal comfort, and a desire to reap the greatest individual advantages attainable by their own efforts in the matter of earnings that actuates the masses of European mechanics to flock to American workshops.

MR. GREELEY AS A CANDIDATE.

Mr. GREELEY did not poll his party vote in New York. This was to be expected. If we can express it so his name gave the ticket a prestige but did not add to its strength. The official figures of the State will stand about as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Fallon, Democrat	297,746
Noble, Republican	297,746
Democratic majority	49
ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Allen, Democrat	297,376
Cassidy, Republican	297,376
Democratic majority	50
COMPTROLLER.	
Chamberlain, Democrat	297,376
Raymond, Republican	297,376
Democratic majority	50

The vote on Attorney General is probably a fair statement of the strength of the two parties at the election. General SWEET, repeatedly two thousand ahead of the Republican candidate for Attorney General, while Mr. GREELEY falls over seven thousand behind. The *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting on the figures, says:

> The great body of the independent men in the interior of the State ignored paper fears and suppositions built for the occasion during the campaign, and, voting their honest convictions, defeated the combination which was formed to capture the Democratic party. The most conspicuous men, and the most active managers of the combination, were defeated right in their own districts, and the Democratic party, which was supposed to be wholly controlled by the combination, has elected its entire State ticket by majorities ranging from 49 to 50, and has increased its majority in the Senate from one to three, and in the Assembly from seven to twenty-one. The change of the political complexion of the Legislature is from a Republican majority on joint ballot of 17 to a Democratic majority of 3. The Democratic party has thus regained the ascendency in the State which it lost in 1866, and which enabled many people of like mind now to discover things still more surprising and not so harmless in the same way as this document.

STEADY AND AMERICAN WAGES.

The artifices resorted to by the advocates of free trade are frequently as clumsy as to direct inquiry where it is least favorable to their cause. A notable instance of this kind is furnished by the New York *Post*, a journal devoted to the interests of the British Free Trade League. Some time ago it gave a statement in a contest of general averages of various articles of English and American manufacture, in proportion to the cost of labor. The result of the *Post's* manipulation of figures was so surprising, inasmuch as the contrast was very favorable to England, that the article was copied quite extensively, and is the New School body all had recourse to it. Of course, a formal declaration was then made, "*that the word free is the only binding force.*" The Assemblies were then dissolved, and a new Assembly directed to be convened in the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, on the third Thursday of May, 1870.

The following are the proceedings connected with the

FORMAL REUNION.

After the adjournment of the New School assembly, the members formed in procession, in front of the church, and marched down south to Wood street. When they reached a point opposite the gate of the First Church, the Old School Assembly moved out in double file to meet them. The Moderator, and other officers, interchanged congratulations, and after the Old School members had all fallen into line, they marched, the New School members, a half was ordered for a few minutes.

A large concourse of citizens, including hundreds of ladies, thronged the streets, and the windows of the stores and dwellings in the vicinity of the church were filled with spectators.

After a procession, after a few minutes delay, the march started towards Fifth avenue, and as they moved off they were greeted with cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies in the windows. The procession numbered about a thousand persons, many of the delegates were accompanied by their wives.

The following Marshals and Aids headed the column.

MARSHALS.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead,	John D. M'Cord,
William Eaton,	Geo. H. Stuart.
AIDS.	
Joseph Ealsworth,	Wm. A. Herron,
Chas. J. Clarke,	David Robinson,
Hon. A. Caldwell,	T. A. Cree.

The Moderators of the two Assemblies, Rev. W. W. Jacobus, D.D., and Rev. F. H. Fowler, D.D., were in coach, and the subordinate officers of the Assemblies were in carriages. The procession proceeded up Fifth avenue to Smithfield, thence down Smithfield to Wood to the Third Church.

The streets were thronged all along the route of the procession, and the windows and doors of dwellings and stores were filled with spectators. When the head of the procession reached the church, the doors were thrown open, and the Moderators and officers entered the centre aisle.

The gallery had already been filled to overflowing, and a platform had been erected in front of the organ. As the procession moved up the aisle the choir sang, to the well known tune of Charles Wesley's

> Rise up, ye strongest kings!
> Ye heavenly hosts, proclaim
> Aloud the mighty name
> Before the eternal throne!
> Before, ye command ministers, bow;
>
> Exalt the Lamb of God,
> The sin-atoning God,
> Redemption in His blood,
> Throughout the world proclaim;
>
> Jesus, our great High Priest,
> Hath full atonement made;
> Ye ransomed sinners, hear,
> Your Lord hath died for all;
>
> He died for all that all
> Who live should live to Him,
> Their souls He longs to win,
> And fain would have them join.

The officers of the respective Assemblies, and as many of the commissioners as could find seats, were then invited to seats on the platform, which was filled to overflowing in a few minutes.

The presence outside the church was immense, and in a few minutes we suppose 10,000 persons were assembled. The streets were packed with men, women, and children, all anxious to get a glimpse of the interior.

SERMON.

After quiet had been restored the Moderator ordered the singing of the hymn commencing

> Let all the power of Jesus' name
> Both men and angels raise;
> All crowned with glory and with grace
> And blessed with endless days.

The grand old anthem was sung with great spirit by the entire audience, to the tune of Coronation, which is familiar to the congregations of Dr. Stockton's church.

THE OPENING PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Beatty offered the following prayer:

> O Lord our God, Almighty, who hast been our refuge and our strength in all generations, we would bless Thy holy name for the mercies of the past, and for the mercies of the present hour. We would bless Thee that Thou hast not left us to the fruits of our own folly, but that Thou hast led us in the way we knew not, and hast made darkness light before us, and crooked things straight

Weekly Commercial.

[illegible]

FOR THE FARMER.

Agricultural Jottings.

[illegible]

THE BYRON MYSTERY.

VINDICATION OF LORD BYRON.

Lecture by Justin McCarthy at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Tuesday evening, there was a large and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music to listen to the lecture of Justin McCarthy, late editor of the London *Morning Star*, upon the subject of the Byron Mystery. The lecture was the second of the Q. S. E. course, and the audience of the lecture committee have reason to congratulate themselves upon their fortunate selection of lecturers for this season.

The distinguished lecturer was introduced by Captain McLanahan, and spoke substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The title of the lecture I am about to deliver has been suggested to me by the title of a book—"Byron as I myself have had an special share in selecting the title that I may be allowed to praise it. Nothing can be more appropriate than the name which gives the key to the mystery, because there is something about it which at once suggests to the mind that there must remain a mystery, although I think I shall be able to show to the satisfaction of every one that the mystery is not so great as it has been supposed to be. Lord Byron was a man of genius, and genius is connected with a certain amount of eccentricity. Some humble to whom I have the intention of addressing an address on this subject have suggested to me that I should not be too minute in my investigations, and not be too much in the habit of searching out the motives of men's actions. It is a question that ought never to have been raised, but after it has been raised it is impossible to ignore it, and it is now for me to consider whether I am responsible for those who are responsible for this discussion, or complain of bringing that matter up as a subject of discussion. I have come to the conclusion of leaving that matter entirely to the consideration of those who have raised the question, and who have brought it before the public. I am, as you are aware, accompanied on the platform by gentlemen of character connected with the editing of literary journals, who are to be considered as representing the public, if the public is represented by the press, and I am sure that they will bear me out in the statement that I have not been in the habit of searching out motives for men's actions. I have not been in the habit of searching out motives for men's actions. I have not been in the habit of searching out motives for men's actions.

ekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

TERMS.

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THE CHOICE OF THE CHURCH.

In our paper Friday an event is announced which may perhaps result in some things in different denominations, of which it is not easy to exaggerate the importance. After several years of discussion and negotiation with reference to union, the Old School Presbyterian Church and the New School Presbyterian Church have become a single organized body.

Much of our paper, during the last three days, has been devoted to a report of the proceedings of the two Assemblies now merged in one. We do not feel that any apology is needed for such an appropriation of our columns. Lord MACAULAY in one of his essays points to the fact that his history of England are found in which no mention is made of the rise of Methodism, as an evidence of the miserable way in which history has sometimes been written. A history now written in the spirit indicated by such an omission, would meet with its reward. But even at the present day, there are people making no slight pretensions to intelligence, who sneer at the mention of the operations of the great religious organizations as if unworthy of the attention of enlightened people. Though sometimes seen on the faces of grave and leading men, an emotion more never curled the lip of dandy or fribble. In fact, one of the grand intellectual results of thought and inquiry in our age, is the abundant recognition of the influence of the religious element in history and in actual life. And in this country particularly, where no state religion exists, either the statesman, the politician, or the journalist who fails to watch and study the movements of the extensive religious bodies of the country and the principles by which they are governed, is a poor pretender, whatever his dignity or influence may be.

In our attention to these proceedings we have been moved by no sentiment of sect or party, but merely by consideration of the weight of opinion, feeling and energy involved in the facts.

This union of the two chief Presbyterian Churches is an historical event intensely interesting to several millions of people even now. From the nature of Presbyterian polity, the discussions and acts of its highest judicatory are the subjects of earnest thought and discussion to the laity as well as to the clergy. Hence the conferences held and the resolutions, and especially the act of union, passed by these Pittsburgh Assemblies will for weeks and months be talked about in thousands of households, and in innumerable social meetings all over the land, from the farthest east to the farthest west, nor will a few months exhaust the subject. There is nothing absurd in the anticipation that, many centuries hence, the act of yesterday may appear in history, as the first event of what the German call world-historical import in which our whole city had any immediate share.

We have already taken care to inform our readers of the causes which led to the disruption of the church. A disinterested inquirer could intelligently to discover how large an influence was exerted by the preoccupation of modern ideas in bringing about that event. That may be denominated the modern spirit, was also effectually present. A portion of the church—the more powerful portion of it—not ignorant of these ideas, or exempt from this spirit, but controlled by doctrinal traditions and by conscientious devotion to the letter of the confession offered an steadfast opposition to the innovators that for circumstances unavoidable and was actually accomplished. Each party was thus left to itself to cultivate and develope its peculiar life and character. The result was what might have been predicted. Both parties had the same high aims, and both professed to walk by the same standards. One party, however, insisted upon a liberal and the other upon a strict construction of those articles of faith and government. As contradictions in opinion having been withdrawn by the separation, another method in each was realized to its own views was given to the free effort, while the general spirit of the time rested like an electric cloud around both.

Soon after the disruption, members of each division began to suspect that the other was perhaps not so very wrong after all. It began to be said among the Old School that the New School was, maybe, orthodox enough—while the New School began to admire the stern vigor with which their antagonists had stood by those venerable symbols which bore the impress of so many conflicts and had been consecrated to them by the blood of so many confessors.

Another influence seems to have acted upon the New School, making them willing for reunion. Two voluntary societies, with different forms of government, cannot get on well together. New School men, as a class, gave up the opposition with which old historical church for the sake of securing the right to their own organization, and found themselves in that sort of warfare. But we may reasonably be confident that the energies of the church will be directed, in the spirit of a noble ambition, towards the ameliorations of the condition of the human race.

The declination of the Grand Judge-ship tendered Mr. DURKEE, of New Orleans, by President GRANT, on the ground of the inadequacy of the salary, will probably have some effect in connection with other circumstances of a like character in securing a revision of the judicial salaries. It is idle to expect that lawyers in the prime of life will abandon the active practice of their profession for a judicial position at three times its value during the earlier half of their income. In the Federal judgeships the people of the whole country have a direct interest, in securing not only the highest character, but the greatest legal learning and experience. Here in Pittsburgh we are interested in the character of the school judiciary in New Orleans, for our citizens are often parties to suits pending in the United States Courts in that city. Hence the question is not a local one, but affects the people of the whole country. United States Judges should be paid, if not the large amounts many of them would realize at the bar, at least a sum that, taken in connection with the permanence of the position, would make it a desirable one to the ablest lawyers of the nation. This is notoriously not the case at the present time, and it involves a species of economy that would be grossly rejected by all enlightened businessmen.

GEORGE PEABODY.

In our Saturday's paper a considerable portion of the dispatches by the ocean telegraph was devoted to an account of the obsequies of GEORGE PEABODY. We were told that his mortal remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey to await transfer to their final resting place in this country. The ceremonies of the occasion seem to have been adapted to the honor to the departed with an elaboration and care of details such as are possible only in a country where pomp and show have for centuries been the study of ingenious minds and where the arts have long been their ministers. In ancient aristocratic England the body of this plain American banker was conveyed to the grave with such circumstances and ceremonials of distinction as are there held to be due to those who have been eminent in the service of the country. But there was more than display in those proceedings. After the coffin had been lowered into the grave, a floral cross was placed upon it—"an act, which was witnessed in profound silence and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation." And not only in the multitude which attended the funeral but throughout the great city the emotion caused by Mr. PEABODY's death seems to have been remarkable. In this country the death of hardly any other American could have produced a more general feeling of regret.

In contemplating Mr. PEABODY's departure one cannot help thinking of the probably beneficent effects of his example. The right use of riches is one of the most interesting subjects. It is also one of the most difficult. Without ascribing undue selfishness to wealthy men, all must concede them the privilege of making much, if not the utmost possible use of their resources for themselves. At the same time, sound thinking people see with equal clearness that these immoral millions of fortune, as they seem to be, owe much to their fellowmen. In an important sense, rich men are rather stewards than owners of the earthly goods under their control, and the world has a claim upon them. This claim has often been recognized—at the approach of death, if not before—and among a certain class of rich men the rule has been to invest through the ecclesiastic clergy, the attempt to carry it into effect in Ohio, a part of Perth, being attended with a religious riot, which was fomented by the Catholic Bishop. The Bishop urged his people to give no countenance to the Jewish children, and the children being sent to school in obedience to the law, a riot ensued in which men, women and children were participants, and which was only quelled by the interference of the military. Hence the *Tribune* argues by giving up the Bible we only weaken the common school system by offending, if not fewer offending, the ardent and fiercest supporters, and at the same time incite to excesses to fresh outbreaks.

We ask the attention of our readers to the article in our columns this morning on the *Real Difficulty*, written by Col. JAMES M. COCHRAN, pointing out the fraudulent practices and *modus operandi* of the English steel makers, by false invoices and understatements, for the purpose of escaping the proper duties intended to be levied upon their shipments of steel to the United States.

We are glad to learn that our authorities are at last resolved to put a stop to these frauds, and that hereafter the tariff on steel will not be evaded or perverted to the injury of the revenue, or the discouragement of this important branch of manufacturing industry in this country.

It will be remembered that Secretary MCCULLOCH, although not in favor of protection, officially announced to Congress that he believed the revenues from imports were defrauded by undervaluations not less than 20 per cent. Here then is substantial proof of the truth of his conviction so far as steel is concerned, but no remedy was applied until the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. BOUTWELL, took the matter in hand.

This steel disclosure will do very well for a probe, but the dissecting knife should be fully employed in laying bare the villainies that are regularly and systematically perpetrated through our Custom Houses, upon the revenues, by false weights, measures, and undervaluations, and frauds in drawbacks, under the very noses, and too often with the concurrence of the officials themselves. Certain frauds in drawbacks are now undergoing examination at the New York Custom House, and a number of officials are implicated, the amount reaching by estimate as large a sum as $20,000,000.

We sincerely hope the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector GRINNELL will make thorough work, and not weary until they have followed the utmost depths of the lurking mass of corruption, and cleaned out and swept out the Augean stable, known as the New York Custom House.

THE FOOD OF THE WORLD.

The Product of Grain and Domestic Animals in Europe and the United States.

Hon. S. S. RUGGLES, of New York, delegate to the Statistical Congress which assembled at the Hague in September last, made an elaborate and interesting report on the resources and productions of the United States. The first part of this report relates to cereal products, and has just been published by the Congress, and from it we glean a great number of interesting and important facts, showing the production of food in each of the two important portions of the globe.

CEREALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

In 1860, in the United States there were produced 1,160,786,000 bushels of cereals, comprising under this head the following grains, of which the production in 1860 is also exhibited:

	1860.	1868.
Wheat	173,104,924	224,033,000
Rye	21,276,244	22,561,000
Barley	15,825,868	22,906,100
Oats	172,643,185	280,807,000
Buckwheat	17,571,575	19,067,700
Indian Corn	838,792,742	906,527,000
Total	1,237,020,260	1,475,796,800

In 1860, the production was 867,393,967 bushels, which was the eighteen years of 27 per cent. If that rate of increase shall be maintained for the succeeding nineteen years, the yearly product in the year 1887 will reach 2,627,815,000 bushels. The large immigration into the United States of European farmers seeking cheap and fertile land may expedite that result.

The number of acres cultivated for cereals in the United States was, in 1860, 68,750,156, while the whole area of the country, besides Alaska, is 1,070,000,000 acres, at least three-fourths of it good for agriculture. Thus the area now in cereals is but one-fifth of the total.

The population of the United States may be taken at 39,000,000 in 1868; which, at eight bushels a head, would consume directly 312,000,000 bushels. Of the remaining 1,150,000,000 bushels nearly seven or eight hundred millions were fed to animals, eaten here or exported; and large quantities were distilled into spirits or turned into starch and other preparations used in the arts. Barley is produced in amounts insufficient to supply the breweries, and in 1868 we actually imported 4,228,804 bushels.

While the cereal crop of the United States in 1868 was at the rate of *thirty-six* (imperial) English bushels a head for the whole population, that of Europe was only at the rate of *sixteen* bushels. The population of this country in the year 1887 will be, according to the best estimates, 100,000,000, and at the present rate of production, the harvest of cereals in that year will be 3,600,000,000 bushels, or more than three-fifths of all that is now produced in Europe and this country together.

Mr. Ruggles also presents the best known statistics of the cereal products of all other parts of the world, but they are imperfect. In general terms most of the countries of Europe produce enough for their own people. But France, Holland and Switzerland import food largely, and Great Britain actually purchases every year for consumption, 120,000,000 bushels of cereals, or nearly one-fifth of her total consumption.

"To obtain an adequate idea of the immensity of the quantity arithmetically described as 40,481,216 cubic feet, it is necessary only to consider that a train of cars 1,000 miles long contains 1,000 cars. Assuming to a train of cars, which would fill 4,048 cars carrying 10 tons each, would fill a train 4,048 miles long, or more than half way from the Land's End to the Straits of Dover, and back again to London. Or if the train would reach across the continent of Europe from the Straits of Dover to Constantinople, more than long enough to span the Mediterranean."

All this must be furnished by other countries, and the annual increase of the cereal crops of Russia and the United States are the only countries which can furnish it; and their people must feed England. They already produce nearly half of all the grain of Christendom, and will be able for many ages to feed not only the British Islands, but a large part of Continental Europe. These facts lead Mr. Ruggles to the conclusion that "the advancing civilization of the age now demands increased facilities for the transit of the products of the earth from where they are produced to where they are consumed, and to other unnecessary burdens on internal transportations."

DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the domestic animals the United States decreased its numbers during the war, except sheep, which were extensively raised for wool. Mr. Ruggles gives the following figures for 1868:

	Europe.	U. States.
Horses, mules and asses	30,200,525	7,121,841
Cattle	147,000,000	25,000,000
Sheep	207,210,385	37,114,361
Swine	46,196,117	27,464,399
Total	382,604,953	89,065,939
Population of Europe in 1868	296,121,200	39,000,000

The United States, this table shows, with less than one-eighth the population of Europe, produces in 1868, about one-fourth as many horses, mules and asses; exceeding one-sixth the number of cattle, nearly one-sixth the number of sheep, and nearly one-half the number of swine.

THE *College Journal*, published in this city by the students of the Western University, makes its modest bow, as it announces in the platform, in its salutatory is of good spirit, and we hope the appeal it embodies for generous support on the part of our community will meet with the most favorable consideration. Its columns of literary and contributions are creditable to their authors. Exercise of this kind, under proper supervision, cannot but be advantageous to young writers, and we are glad to see that the *Journal* is to be conducted in such a manner, that they will certainly take it in a friendly way, if we suggest that young thinkers lose none of the vitality which gives interest to composition when they are subjected to judicious criticism. The admission, for example, of the metrical effort, "The Poet's Winter," into the columns of a paper devoted to the interests of education of high order, is wanting in the impression it makes in regard to the instruction there employed in such a line and remedy. The truth is, we fear, that the poetic vein is not a healthy one, ordinarily the ill-advised reference to the High School, the absence of a needed supervision by the University authorities. The communication of the Senior class, which expresses the sentiment of the Faculty, who have often, as we happen to know, spoken a good word for their associate interests in the cause of education. We have confidence that the spirit of improvement inclusive in the first issue of such an enterprise, and look with confidence for an advance in the next number upon a by no means discreditable beginning.

THE Erie Railroad is in a bad way, the natural result of the stock and gold gambling operations of the Erie ring, and the general spirits of its present organization. They have been defeated in several of their western alliances, the backbone of the road is delayed by the late rains, and the loss of the season's freight is registered ten days ahead, for transmission, at its eastern terminus. Then comes the suit of the Stafford Ohio for non-payment of taxes, and the threat of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern and Great Western Road, to recover possession of that road, the Erie's principal western connection. And in the midst of this is an announcement that the Erie ring is about to issue another issue of the much-abused convertible bonds to the amount of five millions. The raid on the gold market appears to have hastened the downfall of the Erie conspirators. They are now struggling against fate.

AT this moment two clergymen are being tried in Rome, Italy, on an advanced Ritualist, Mr. Voysey, for denying the Incarnation and Atonement, and an advanced Ritualist, Mr. Bennett, for teaching the Real Objective Presence, and the Confessional. Both are members of the Church of England. The case, as all such cases are, will be carried to the court of last resort, But the decision of that highest court will be given in the face of the press and by clitar party. If the queen in Council declares these doctrines heretical, they will be preached all the more defiantly; if they are declared orthodox, the Protestant party will be driven to the wall. Between the time them, and if Her Majesty in her wisdom decides that each party may believe as it likes, both will condemn her decision, and pray to be delivered from the yoke of an heretical Government.

THE Catholic Primate of Ireland, Cardinal Archbishop Cullen, has become a perpetual foe to all secret societies, with members known to each other by signs or passwords. The penalties is advance to such associations and exhorts members of all bodies "who are in the Fenian organization" to abandon them. Towards the conclusion he adverts to the "evils sustained by spain and Italy through the action of secret societies," and says the members of such organizations will incur "the penalty of excommunication and cannot participate in the jubilee which has just been published." The sentence "similar to the Fenian organization" would seem to imply that the Cardinal has no particular reference to its members. In this he is prudent, for the Fenians appear to be the only Irishmen inclined to walk free of the heated struggle of the Irish nation in this matter of the interdiction of secret societies.

A JOURNAL politic is hereafter to be pursued towards the press in France. At a meeting of the Ministry, just as the Emperor was leaving for Compiegne the subject was discussed. A decided majority was opposed to further repressive measures, and the Emperor is reported as saying: "Don't touch the press; give it full liberty; the evil will remedy itself." Accordingly at this same meeting it was decided that among the various measures which the Government would have to submit to the Corps Legislatif, on its reassembling, none were to be proposed in relation to the press. The journals are to have full scope, and if in matters in regard to the instruction there enjoyed too much and greedy. The truth is, we fear, that the press is not to be left free, unfortunately